

1632

1012 Dates J-BK

The Dutch were successful in an attempt to capture Maastricht although they were opposed by two armies

Nov. 16, 1632

1912 Dates J-BK

(1594-1632) GUSTAVUS II (ADOLPHUS)

King of Sweden (1611-1632). Son of Charles IX. Defeated the Polish and Russian invaders. Went to the aid of the Protestant League in Germany and defeated Tilly at BREITENFELD near Leipzig (Sep 17, 1631) He was killed in the hour of victory at the battle of LÜTZEN (Nov. 16, 1632) in which he was opposed to the famous WALLENSTEIN

1632

Construction of TAJ MAHAL at AGRA,
the marble covered mausoleum of
MOMTAZ-i Mahal

1594-1632

1912 Dates J-BK.

PAPPENHEIM, GOTTFRIED HEINRICH,
Count von

Famous Imperialist general in the
Thirty Year's War. Born at Pappenheim,
Bavaria. Joined the army of the
Catholic League (1620). Fought with the
Poles against the Russians and Turks.
Victory at White Hill was due mainly to
his efforts. Was cavalry commander in
Spanish service in Lombardy (1625-1626)

Re-entered the Imperialist Army, fighting under TILLY in the disastrous battle of Breitenfeld (1632). Served under Wallenstein after Tilly's death. In the campaign against Gustavus Adolphus the splendid charge of Pappenheim in the left wing of the Swedish King's army at the battle of Lützen would undoubtedly have ended in victory for Wallenstein had not Pappenheim been slain in the last charge.

1632 Imperial Armies Defeated at Battle of Lützen

Backed by French money, Sweden entered the Thirty Years' War in 1630 and swiftly overran Pomerania, Magdeburg & other small north German provinces. The Protestant cause then suffered a major setback: in 1631 the imperial armies under Tilly captured and sacked Magdeburg on the Elbe. That defeat, followed by Tilly's advance into Saxony, brought Sweden and the German Protestant prince of Brandenburg and Saxony into an alliance. The fruit of that alliance was the wide sweep which the Swedish king & commander, GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, made into southern Germany; the great imperial

commander, WALLENSTEIN, drove him back, however, and in 1632 the two armies clashed at Lützen, Saxony. There the empire suffered a defeat. But the anti-imperial cause also suffered a grievous blow; Gustavus, one of the great commanders in history, renowned for courage, leadership, technical freight and tactical brilliance, fell in battle. The anti-Spanish army's victory at Nordlingen 18 mos. later persuaded to German princes to make peace.

Gustavus' seal proclaimed him "By the Grace of God, King of the Swedes, Danes and Vandals, Crown Prince of Finland, Duke of Estonia and Kardia."

Aug 29, 1632

English philosopher John Locke
was born in Somerset.

1632

Baltimore, Maryland
Roman Catholic colony
started by 2nd Lord Baltimore
1632

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France

60,000 persons died at Lyons alone.

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Quebec was restored to the French in a treaty giving Canada, Cape Breton, and Acadia to the French.

1632-1650

The Taj Mahal was built in Agra, India, by Shah Jahan as a tomb for his wife.

The marble structure is considered a superb representation of the Mogul style.

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1559-1632 TILLI^U, Johann Tserklaes,
Count von

Imperialist General. Born at the
castle of Tilly in Brabant. Commander
of the forces of the Catholic League
of Germany (1618). Fought in the
Thirty Years' War and was
defeated by the Swedish King,
GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS at Lützen
and at Lech where Tilly received

his death wound

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Boston meeting house was
erected at head of State St.